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17	SAN FRANCI	SCO DIVISION	
18	SONOS, INC.,	Case No. 3:20-cv-06754-WHA	
		Consolidated with Case No. 3:21-cv-07559-	
19	Plaintiff,	WHA	
,			
20	vs.	GOOGLE LLC'S RESPONSE TO THE	
$_{21}$		COURT'S REQUEST FOR BRIEFING	
- 1	GOOGLE LLC,	ON WRITTEN DESCRIPTION	
22	·	SUPPORT FOR THE '885 AND '966	
	Defendant.	PATENTS	
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Google LLC ("Google") provides this response to the Court's request for briefing regarding the question of adequate written description support in the '885 and '966 patents for "overlapping zone scenes." Ex. 1 (May 10, 2023 Tr.) at 660:24-661:5, 661:7-10.¹ Because there is no such written description support for this claim requirement, the Court should vacate its prior summary judgment order and permit Google to try its written description defense in its entirety to the jury.

I. The Summary Judgment Order Should Be Vacated

During the patent showdown, Google argued that "the specification never discloses that a zone player may be added to two zone scenes at the same time." Dkt. 247-3 at 20. Sonos responded that the specification does disclose overlapping groups because "when a user is selecting which 'zone players to add during setup of each 'zone scene,' the user is presented with 'ALL the zones in the system, *including the zones that are already grouped.*" Dkt. 273-4 at 9 (emphasis and all caps in original). Sonos quoted from the '885 Patent at 10:12-19 for this argument. Because of the unique posture of the summary judgment briefing, where Google raised written description as a defense to infringement in its rebuttal, Google did not have an opportunity to respond to this argument in writing. The Court's summary judgment order then relied on Sonos's representation about this portion of the specification to find that the patent specification disclosed overlapping speaker groups, quoting the exact language that Sonos identified:

The specification clarifies that "[t]he list of zones in the user interface" shown in Figure 5B "includes ALL the zones in the system, *including the zones that are already grouped*"

Dkt. 309 at 15. The problem is that this language did not appear in the original non-provisional patent filing in the chain of continuations on September 11, 2007, and therefore it is legally irrelevant. In fact, Sonos did not add this disclosure to either specification of the patents-in-suit until *August 23, 2019*:

All cited exhibits are attached to the contemporaneously filed Declaration of Marc Kaplan.

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Ex. 2 (TX0004) at 808.

 Please amend current paragraph [0060] of the specification as indicated below, which will become paragraph [0062] to reflect the new paragraphs [0028] and [0029] above.

[0062] FIG. 5B shows another user interface 520 to allow a user to form a scene. The user interface 520 that may be displayed on a controller or a computing device, lists available zones in a system. The list of zones in the user interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped. A checkbox is provide next to each of the zones so that a user may check in the zones to be associated with the scene.

Clearly, Sonos recognized that the disclosure of overlapping zone scenes was absent in the original non-provisional specification and attempted to patch up the disclosure before asserting these patents against Google just a year later. But amending the specification in 2019 cannot meet the written description support that was required of the specification in 2007 for the original non-provisional application. See, e.g., Agilent Techs., Inc. v. Affymetrix, Inc., 567 F.3d 1366, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2009) ("The written description doctrine prohibits new matter from entering into claim amendments, particularly during the continuation process."); In re Lew, 257 F. App'x 281, 284 (Fed. Cir. 2007) ("It is well established that "when the applicant adds a claim or otherwise amends his specification after the original filing date . . . the new claims or other added material must find support in the original specification."") (cleaned up).

Sonos may argue that this one-sentence disclosure was present in an appendix to the 2006 provisional application, and therefore choosing not to add it to the non-provisional application until 2019 is harmless—but that would be highly misleading. What the provisional application discloses is being able to create dynamic zone groups (which Sonos contends is not the claimed zone scenes) by selecting multiple speakers at a time to add to the group. Ex. 3 (Provisional App'x A) at 17. As the provisional application explains, "the current Link and Drop Zones features allow the user to link and drop Zones one at a time. This feature would allow the user to link and drop multiple zones in one screen." Id. (emphasis added). This is clearly illustrated by the accompanying images from the provisional

application (below on the left), which shows that a user can expand or shrink an existing zone group using a <u>controller user interface</u>—not a zone scene. There is no mention in this figure or the accompanying text that even suggests that multiple overlapping zone scenes can be created using the user interface depicted. Indeed, Appendix A to the provisional application *explicitly teaches against* using the <u>controller user interface</u> for setting up zone scenes: "it is not expected that the Zone Scenes should be set up using the Handheld Controller." *Id.* at 9.



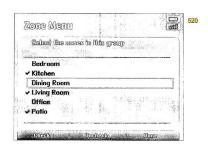


FIG. 5B

Provisional application (annotated)

Patent Figure in Amended Specification

Accordingly, the provisional application was not describing any zone scenes whatsoever. However, Sonos's decision to modify the image by omitting the top portion and replacing the textual description of zone groups with zone scenes in the amended specification may have misled the reader to believe that it *was* discussing the creation of zone scenes. This was exacerbated by Sonos inserting the sentence describing *zone groups* from the provisional application into a paragraph exclusively discussing the creation of *zone scenes* in the amended specification.

FIG. 5B shows another user interface **520** to allow a user to form a scene. The user interface **520** that may be displayed on a controller or a computing device, lists available zones in a system. The list of zones in the user

'885 Pat. at 10:12-19.

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interface 520 includes ALL the zones in the system, including the zones that are already grouped. A checkbox is provide [sic] next to each of the zones so that a user may check in the zones to be associated with the scene.

Further confounding the issues, Sonos's provisional appendices differ in critical ways from the underlying business records that were used to create them. For example, while Appendix B to the provisional application is ostensibly based on the "Sonos UI Specification" (TX6544), it was actually modified in important and potentially misleading ways before submission to the Patent Office. The statement that "Party Mode' that currently ships with the product is one example of a Zone Scene" was removed, as were other references to "Party Mode." Likewise, the statement that the "Zone Scene feature" was "similar to the current Party Mode setting that is available" was removed from the "Sonos UI Specification: Zone Scenes" document (TX6545) before it was submitted as Appendix B in the Provisional Application. These irregularities provide ample justification to treat Sonos's reliance on the provisional application for written description support with skepticism, since critical disclosures describing a pre-existing example of a zone scene in the Sonos 2005 prior art system were omitted from the provisional application.

Turning back to the Court's patent showdown order, the Court relied on "the specification's disclosure that 'various scenes may be saved in any of the members in a group." Dkt. 309 at 15.3 This anemic disclosure cannot save the patents either. This disclosure only indicates that *any* of the members of the speaker system can store created zone scenes. For example, a speaker system with speaker groups A+B and C+D. Speakers A, B, C, or D could *each* store the fact that these two groups have been created. But this does not indicate in any way that an *overlapping* zone scene is created. That would only be true if the specification recited "various overlapping scenes may be saved in any of the members of the

Although this statement did not appear in the provisional application, it did appear in the September 2007 non-provisional application, and therefore it is at least legally relevant to written description, although the lack of disclosure in the provisional proves that Sonos is *not* entitled to a 2006 priority date—subjecting the patent application to yet another year's worth of prior art.

group." It does not. Furthermore, other excerpts cited by Sonos in the patent showdown briefing were not cited by the Court and are not relevant.

II. The Disclosure in the Specification is Inadequate

Even if Sonos were able to stretch the examples of zone scenes in the amended patent specification to somehow cobble together an "overlapping" group, that disclosure is so technically lacking that it cannot meet the written description requirement. "[D]rafters of patent applications know that they must describe their inventions as well as disclose how to enable their use . . . The essence of the written description requirement is that a patent applicant, as part of the bargain with the public, must describe his or her invention so that the public will know what it is and that he or she has truly made the claimed invention." *AbbVie Deutschland GmbH & Co., KG v. Janssen Biotech, Inc.*, 759 F.3d 1285, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2014). "The written description requirement prohibits inventors from preempting the future before it has arrived," "yet here the inventor left the actual inventive work . . . for subsequent inventors to complete." *CreAgri, Inc. v. Pinnaclife, Inc.*, No. 11-CV-6635-LHK, 2013 WL 6673676, at *16 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2013), *aff'd*, 579 F. App'x 1003 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (cleaned up).

Here, there is no evidence that the inventor "truly made the claimed invention." *See AbbVie*, 759 F.3d at 1298. Indeed, Sonos's expert Dr. Almeroth testified "there wasn't the hardware capability needed for implementing these patents until S2 came out" in June 2020. Ex. 4 (May 11 Trial Tr.) at 915:12-13. He continued that "[u]ntil S2 came out, there wasn't the hardware and the memory to support the storage of these zone scenes." *Id.* at 915:20-22; *see also id.* at 916:13-14 ("It was a hardware issue that Sonos had to deal with, specifically to what would go into their products"); *id.* at 925:3-5 ("that kind of capability as part of Sonos's hardware development effort didn't exist until S2"). Mr. Lambourne is not a software engineer and he has never written source code for any product. Ex. 5 (May 9, 2023 Trial Tr.) at 530:2-8. He is instead an industrial designer, *id.* 406:9-25, and accordingly he was not qualified to provide adequate written description support describing how an engineer of ordinary skill in the art would actually implement the claimed functionality.

1	Dated: May 11, 2023	Respectfully submitted,
2		/s/ Soan Pak
3		/s/ Sean Pak Attorneys for GOOGLE LLC
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6		Counsel for Google LLC
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ATTESTATION Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 5-1, I hereby certify that, on May 11, 2023, all counsel of record who have appeared in this case are being served with a copy of the foregoing via the Court's CM/ECF system and email. DATED: May 11, 2023 By: /s/ Sean Pak Sean Pak